

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 9068

號八十六零千九第

日九十二月二十年二十緒光

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1887.

六拜禮

號二十二月正英倫香

[PRICE 22¢ PER ANNUM]

ARRIVALS.

January 20, JOHANN, German steamer, 427, Buge, Higham 18th January, General, WILKIN & Co.
January 20, CYCLOPS, British steamer, 1,348, H. Nish, London 2nd December, and Singapore 14th January, General, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
January 21, ARDEN, Chinese steam-launch, J. W. Lawson, Amoy 19th January.
January 21, ANOT, British steamer, 814, Kohler, Wuhu 12th January, Rice-Siemssen & Co.
January 21, HANLOONG, British steamer, 277, J. Roach, Swatow 20th January, General, DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
January 21, FROKANG, British steamer, 390, Hoger, Whampoa 21st January, General, JARVIS, MATTHEW & Co.
January 21, PERA CHIVA CHON KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, H. Lightwood, Bangkok 14th January, Rice and General, YOUNG PAT HONG.
January 21, MERRING, British steamer, 656, Oulton, Fagel and Oulton 7th January, Sugar-Jarvis, MATTHEW & Co.
January 21, PROFESSOR MOHN, Norwegian ship, 590, O. Jensen, Singapore 11th January, Fishes-ONDER.
January 21, NOKKAS, German steamer, 1,870, H. Baer, Shanghai 19th January, Mails and General, MACHOLINS & Co.
January 21, ESPERO, British gunboat, A. R. Adams, Prata Island 20th January.
January 21, CHASTUT, French gunboat, L. P. Corcos, Nagasaki 18th January.
January 21, PRING, British ship, 554, Henemann, Whampoa 21st January, General-Siemssen & Co.

CLEARANCES.

At the HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
21st JANUARY.
Bormida, Italian ship, for Singapore.
Triton, German ship, for Saigon.
Deuteron, German ship, for Bangkok.
Colombia, German ship, for London.
Theodor Bager, German ship, for Havre.

DEPARTURES.

January 21, ALBANY, British steamer, for Yokohama.
January 21, GLUCKSBURG, German steamer, for Bangkok.
January 21, FERG, German ship, for Saigon.
January 21, ANOT, British ship, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

Per JOHANN, str., from Hongkong—20 Chinese.
Per CYCLOPS, str., from London, &c.—Mrs. Pinkney, and 150 Chinese, from Singapore.
Per HANLOONG, str., from Swatow—23 Chinese.
Per PERA CHIVA CHON KLAO, str., from Bangkok—Mr. Lewis, and 17 Chinese.
Per NOKKAS, str., from Shanghai—Dr. Neubauer, Messrs. O. Amz, J. Rhein, R. Wortmann, L. W. Leidner, and 7 Chinese.
Per THERESA, str., from Saigon.
Per NAGASAKI, str., from Yokohama—Messrs. M. Russell, Ball Raymond, and Shan Quai Hin, from London—For Yokohama—Mrs. Mottman, Mr. Patterson, Mrs. Haselwood, and Mrs. Barrie's family, from Hongkong.
Per MURRAY.
Per MOVIE, str., for Hongkong—Mr. Bleton, 25 Chinese and 2 Indians.

REPORTS.

The German steamer Nether, from Shanghai 10th January, reports bad strong N.E. monsoon and high sea.
The British steamer Cyclops, from London 2nd December, and Singapore 14th January, reports moderate N.E. winds and fine weather.
The British steamer Anot, from Wuhu 12th January, reports first part bad heavy squalls, latter part fine N.W. winds throughout.
The British steamer Hanloong, from Swatow 20th January, reports experienced moderate N.E. winds and overcast weather. Steamer in port Kowloon.
The British steamer Pira Chiva Chon KLAO from Bangkok, 14th January, reports light winds to Farnolls; thence to port strong monsoon and rough sea with thick, cloudy weather.

VESSLS ARRIVED AT DESTINATION FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(For last Mail's Advice.)
Bellona (s), Yokohama, Nov. 25
Glennary (s), Shanghai, Nov. 25
Hector (s), Shanghai, Nov. 25
Bliss, Nicholas, Hongkong, Nov. 25
Polynoria (s), Shanghai, Nov. 27
Galley of Lorne (s), Yokohama, Nov. 29
President Corbett, Manila, Nov. 29
Antenor (s), Shanghai, Nov. 30
Port Jackson (s), Yokohama, Dec. 1
Lennox (s), Yokohama, Dec. 1
Ningchow (s), Shanghai, Dec. 2
Port Sonahan (s), Shanghai, Dec. 2

VESSLS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)
Luzon (s), New York, Nov. 11
Gleffria (s), Glasgow, Nov. 19
Lair (s), Cardiff, Nov. 19
Heinrich (s), Hamburg, Nov. 24
Jaso (s), Antwerp via London, Nov. 27
Australand (s), London, Nov. 29
Messer (s), London, Dec. 1

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, the 22nd January, 1887.

THE GARRISON LILY MINSTRELS.

will give their 2nd ENTERTAINMENT

Under the Disfranchisement Patronage of

ILL. E. MAJOR-GENERAL CAMERON, C.B.,

Commanding Troops in China & Straits

Settlements.

FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE

ORPHAN CHILDREN OF THE LATE

SERGEANT COOPER'S,

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Bones—R. COLSON, Tumbo—W. GREAVES,

Interlocutor—E. STEVENSON.

Accompanist—Mr. GOULDON.

ADMISSION—

Dress Circle, 1.00

Reserved Seats, 1.00

Front Seats, 0.50

Back Seats, 0.20

Doors open at 8.30, to commence at 9 P.M.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LIMITED, where Seats can be secured.

By kind permission of Colonel ANDERSON and Officers of the Band of the Northamptonshire Regiment will play during the interval.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1887.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

—NEW MUSIC—

This Department has been greatly enlarged, and is now, and will continue to be, one of our leading branches; our present stock is the largest and best assorted in China, and comprises—

ALL THE NEWEST SONGS, DUETS AND PART SONGS.

ALL THE LATEST DANCE MUSIC.

ALL THE MODERN DRAWING ROOM SOLOS AND DUETS.

Classical Music. Sacred Music.

Popular Music. Violin and Piano Duets.

Standard Music. Violin and Piano Duets.

Tutors' Exercises and Progressive pieces for beginners.

VOLUMES—Volumes of Songs, Volumes of Piano Solos, Volumes of Piano Music and Volumes of Classical Music.

OTHERS—Vocal Scores, Piano Scores, Violin Scores.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1887.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A PARCEL OF

NEW CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Queen, Prince of Wales, Princess of Wales, Princess and Children (group), Emperor of Germany, Crown Prince of Germany, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Bright, The Pope, Cardinal Manning, Cardinal Newman, Canon Liddon, Henry Irving, Mary Anderson, Mrs. Langtry, and a host of Celebrated Beauties and Actresses.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Shanghai Nautical Pocket Manual, 1887.

Chinese Gamut of Chances, by Ng Kwai-shang.

Banding in India: a really first rate treatise on Corruptions and its prevention in hot climates.

Imperial English and Chinese Date Book, 1887.

Imperial English and Chinese Diary, 1887.

Mayors' Chinese Government—New Edition.

KELLY & WALSH, LD., HONGKONG.

W. BREWER HAS RECEIVED THE

FOLLOWING—

Singapore Waltz, Lovers' Dreamland Waltz.

Little Soldiers' Vocal Waltz, Boccassio's

Dorothy Waltz, Southern Breeze Waltz.

India Rubber Hurdles for Fun, Fun.

Very handsome Fans in all Colours.

Waters and Newton's Oil Colour Boxes, all sizes.

Field Sketching Companion.

Oil Sketching Blocks.

Holmes and Goss Diary.

Marine Mallets, made by the author of "How to be happy the Married."

Boatloads of New Picture National History.

London Town's Mock Plan.

Excursions for Sale, all Colours.

London Society, Tinsley's Boxes and other Christmas Annals.

Perforated Lamp Shades in all Colours.

New Patent Oil Lamps.

New Men's Calf shoes, Kid shoes with broad toes, Patent Leather Shoes and Pumps.

Patent Shoes, Tennis Bats.

For Sale, all Colours.

W. BREWER & Co., Queen's Road.

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

JAPAN! JAPAN! JAPAN!!!

U H N & Co.

JAPANESE FINE ART GALLERY.

(Opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL.)

NOW OPEN

ANCIENT AND MODERN BRONZES,

IVORIES, LACQUER, SILKS, AND BROCADES, GENUINE SATSUMA, EMERALD, RED, LABRADOR, JADE, JEWELLERY, JACQUES, and GOWNS PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, BRONZE JEWELLERY, and Hundreds of ELEGANT and USEFUL ARTICLES.

All at the lowest possible prices in Japan.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1887.

J. MARINBURK & Co.

Marine House, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST CLASS FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.

(For last Mail's Advice.)

Every description in Foreign & latest Designs.

ARTISTIC DRAPERIES and LAMDBREKINS.

DRAWING ROOM, LIBRARY and DINING ROOM

FURNITURE.

COMPLETE BEDROOM SUITES with Elegant

Designs of DRESSING CASES.

BEDDING and BEDSTEADS.

A Large Variety of latest Style of TAPES-

TRIES, VELVETS, SILK FURNITURE, FLUVERS

in all Colours, Plain and Embossed.

FRINGES, TASSELS, CORDS by the Yard.

GILT MOUNTINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, and

CHIMNEYS, also made with Silk Plushes.

THE UPHOLSTERING is entirely done by

Mr. MARINBURK.

STAIRS FITTED WITH FIRST CLASS

UPPERSTORY WORK.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1886.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$1,500,000.

RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION OF, 200,000.

DIVIDENDS, 200,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—M. GROTE, Esq.

Hon. J. B. Balfour, Esq.

Hon. J. D. Bottomley, Esq.

Hon. A. P. McKewen, Esq.

Hon. F. D. Sassoon, Esq.

Hon. J. H. Balfour, Esq.

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AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction,

on the 22nd January, 1887, at Noon, at the

Good Compound—

About 9,000 lbs. PICKED OAKUM.

SUNDRY RATTAN, and BAMBOO

CHAIRS, and IRON LOCKS.

TERMS OF SALE.—As by Auctioneer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1887.

INSTRUCTIONS.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 4 of 1875,

the Undersigned Banks will be Closed

for the Transaction of Public Business on

MONDAY NEXT (CHINESE NEW YEAR), the

24th instant.

FOR THE CHARTERED MERCHANTS' BANK OF

INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

JOHN THURBURN,

Manager, Hongkong.

FOR THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

A. C. MARSHALL,

Sub-Manager, Hongkong.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

JOHN WALTER,

Acting Chief Manager.

FOR THE COMPANIE DE BANQUE DE PARIS.

C. L. L. CHARRALD,

Agent.

FOR THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

INTIMATIONS.

DINNIFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

DINNIFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best Remedy For Acidity of the Stomach.

DINNIFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
For Heartburn and Headache.
For Constipation and Indigestion.

DINNIFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best Mild Laxative for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Sole Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [133]

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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The Original and Genuine.

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS.")

LONDON, 19th January.

TURKEY AND THE BULGARIAN REGENCY.

The Porte has issued a circular note declaring the Bulgarian Regency illegal, and requesting its resignation.

The following Bills were on the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, read a first time.

An Ordinance for the suppression of the "Triad Society" and other secret societies, and for the punishment of the members thereof; An Ordinance to regulate the carrying and possession of arms.

THE STATUTE LAW REVISION BILL.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance for amending the Statute Law.

By kind permission of Colonel Anderson and Officers, the Band of the Northamptonshire Regiment will play on the Cricket Ground this afternoon.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon.

His Excellency the ACTING GOVERNOR, HON. H. H. MAHER, C.M.G., presided.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 22ND, 1887.

The Post Office Ordinance, read a third time yesterday afternoon, gives to the Postmaster-General an effective monopoly of the postal business of the colony. He has hitherto had a nominal monopoly, but as there was no provision of law under which infringements of it could be punished it was practically no monopoly at all. The real question involved in the alteration is the control of Chinese correspondence. In his report for last year the Postmaster-General said:—"The time has perhaps arrived when something should be done to bring the Chinese correspondence transmitted to and from this Colony more under control. There can be no doubt that the revenue suffers serious loss from the smuggling of thousands of Chinese letters, not to Chinese ports where there is no national Post Office to receive them, but to San Francisco, Australia, the Straits Settlements, and other places where efficient Post Offices exist. The subject is surrounded with difficulties, and the sweeping measures so often advocated, besides being ruinously expensive, would make the Postal Department here a nuisance and a hindrance to trade which would not be tolerated for a week. The function of a Post Office is to facilitate, not to hinder business. Proposals of a practical nature have, as you are aware, been submitted to the Government in this matter, and they are at present under consideration." That the revenue suffers serious loss from the fact of the bulk of the Chinese correspondence being conducted through private agencies and not passing through the Post Office is a fact beyond dispute. But then comes the question, has the Government a right to make a revenue out of postal business? If so, then undoubtedly all letters ought to be made to contribute to that revenue. But we think it will be generally admitted that the Government has no such right. The charge made for postage ought to be looked upon simply as a charge for services rendered, not as a tax, and, as the Hon. A. Lister says in the passage of his report quoted above, the function of a post office is to facilitate, not to hinder business. If the Chinese can conduct their correspondence more satisfactorily and economically to themselves without the aid of the legal Post Office, the matter must be looked at in all its bearings before the Government attempts to rigorously enforce the Postmaster-General's monopoly. A monopoly was first given to the English Post Office in the reign of CHARLES I., and the revenue to be derived therefrom probably influenced its establishment more than a desire to meet the public convenience. But in the present day the Post Office is no longer looked upon as an instrument of taxation. As a matter of fact it yields a revenue, but that revenue is probably not more than would be charged by private individuals or companies for doing the same work, while the convenience to the public of having a single administration and a system regulated by law is much greater than any advantages which could be secured by handing over the work to private enterprise. In European countries a Government monopoly of postal business is undoubtedly to the public advantage, and, being for the public advantage, the Government has a logical right to suppress any competition which by infringing the monopoly might detract from the efficiency of the service. But this case is somewhat different where the proposal is that a British Post Office should assume control of Chinese correspondence. The Chinese have long possessed a very efficient postal system of their own, founded on the operations of private enterprise. If they are to be compelled to accept what

in their case might be a service, in order that the Government may draw a revenue from their correspondence, they will have well founded cause of complaint. That the service would be worse in many directions there can be no doubt. There is as yet no Imperial Chinese Post Office to which letters could be handed for delivery in the interior of China, and under these circumstances the Hongkong Post Office would have to resort to the Chinese private postal agencies to execute such delivery. Correspondence for America, Australia, the Straits Settlements and other foreign countries where Chinese are to be found could be conveyed better, probably, by the established Post Office than by the Chinese postal agencies, but unless the Post Office is in a position to do the whole of the work and to sweep the agencies completely out of existence, it is worth while to interfere with the existing state of things? The question of revenue ought to exercise little influence on the decision. The real question is whether the established Post Office can do the work more effectively than the existing private agencies. If it can, by all means let it take the business into its own hands, but if not, it will be better to leave it alone altogether. The matter is one for inquiry. Possibly an arrangement might be come to, which would at once serve the public convenience and secure to the public revenue the profit of the Chinese postal service by entering into a contract with one of the principal agencies to take charge of all correspondence to and from all places in China other than Treaty Ports, while the Post Office itself took charge of the correspondence with foreign countries. Seeing that the smuggling of letters into the colony, to which Mr. Lister refers, is against the laws of those countries and renders the letters liable to seizure, it is needless to say that it would be to the interest of the Chinese themselves to avail of the facilities offered by the established Post Office in this branch of their correspondence.

Some interesting news will be found on our fourth page.

The British gunboat *Egret*, Commander A. R. M. Gordon, from Exeter Island 29th inst., arrived here yesterday.

The French gunboat *Chasseur*, Commander Le Gouic, arrived here yesterday from Nagasaki, and took the steamer *Le 19th inst.*

Commodore Morant paid a visit on board the French corvette *Princesse* yesterday afternoon, and a salute was fired from that vessel when he left.

We are requested to state that Mr. George Muller, of Bristol, who preside in the Union Church (Methodist) meeting during the service commencing at 11 o'clock.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) that the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's steamer *Tasmanian* left Port Darwin for this port yesterday.

We have received from the local Agents (Messrs. Douglas, Laprak & Co.) the valuations for 1887 issued by the Phoenix Fire Office. As usual the list of premiums is the conspicuous feature in this card.

By kind permission of Captain Havers, Division Service will be held to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, on board the American barque *Boyle*, owned by the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, Seaman's Chaplain. The Hotel flag will be hoisted.

In 1870 the United States consumed 254,809 lbs. of opium. In 1880 the consumption had increased to 333,451 lbs. Of course, says the *Alta California*, these figures are on the drug that passed the Customs and paid duty. As much more was smuggled.

We would remind our readers of the entertainment given last evening by the *Victoria* and *Albion* at the Royal City Hall, by the Garrison Lily Minstrels, for which a capital programme has been drawn up. The performance is on behalf of a charitable object of a kind to enlist general support.

We are requested to state that should the French mail arrive later than 7 p.m. on Sunday, the correspondence will not be sent out on account of the Chinese New Year holiday, but must be called for. The Post Office will be open under any circumstances from 10 to 12 on Monday, or earlier if the French mail arrives at daylight.

According to a table published by the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* there were on

of proper work-shops, remain as before. They have already been pointed out by me at some length, and need not be repeated. I need only say that the work of the Prisoners' Association cannot be established without the introduction of the separate system and suitable work-shops.

7.—On the 31st March 1886, I made a special representation to Government on the overcrowded state of the Gaol, and the subject was fully enquired into by a Commission of which the Honorable Mr. Justice was Chairman. Their Report, dated 1st June, 1886, submitted several recommendations, which have in part been carried out, and are, I understand, in part under the consideration of Government, but no material relief to the overcrowded state of the Gaol has as yet been effected, and the danger to discipline, the danger of moral contamination, and the prevention of temptation to Prisoners, which I pointed out as due to the overcrowding, is associated with, now exists in as full force as ever.

8.—Notwithstanding the limited and inconvenient space, an extra room for grass-mat making and an extra room for the work of the Prisoners' Association have been put up for work during the year. This not only increases the number of prisoners instructed in industrial work, but adds to the profits of the Gaol.

9.—In the previous year's Report I expressed an opinion that Chinese convicts were as amenable to discipline and disposed to be well conducted as those of most other races. The experience of another year has confirmed me in this opinion. The number of Prisoners reported during the year has indeed been great, compared with those of English Prisoners, but, as formerly reported, it is a great measure due to the enforced association of prisoners, by day and night, at meals, at labour, and in sleeping, and also, though in a less degree than formerly, to the want of training and experience in Prisoners. The year shows a slow but marked and steady improvement, as to the number and nature of Prison offences. In 1886, with an average of 1,000 prisoners, 1,647 Prison offences were reported, giving an average of something over 12 Prison offences a year for each prisoner. In 1887, with a daily average of 574 prisoners, 7,194 offences were reported, giving an average of 12 Prison offences a year for each prisoner. This modest though satisfactory improvement is not owing to any slackness in reporting Prison offences. For increasing strictness has been maintained, and the steady rule during the year. But it is not only satisfactory to observe a reduction in the average number of Prison offences, but it is also satisfactory to observe that the general conduct of the prisoners has been improved, and that the discipline has been maintained in the Gaol, in so far as a much larger proportion of the offences during the past year have been committed by a small number of habitual offenders. On the last day of 1886 there were only 78 Chinese prisoners in Gaol who had been found guilty of offences for three months, while on the last day of 1886 there were 141 prisoners who had been found guilty of offences for three months, and among these, 44 had been found guilty of offences for a whole year.

10.—While there is a proportionate reduction, as compared with the year of average number of Prison offences, this reduction is most appreciable in the grave Prison offences. In constant association, to talk in sufficient to overcome. The offences of this kind in 1886 were 1,132, to a daily average of 574 prisoners amounted to a small fraction above 4 offences per man per annum. In 1887 these offences were 859, to a daily average of 574 prisoners amounted to a small fraction above 4 offences per man per annum.

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12.—The other grave offences, such as assault, acts of violence or insubordination, obtaining clothes or opium, show a marked diminution. During the year 7 cases of insubordination towards and assaults on Officers of the Gaol were tried at the Police Court in 1886. Of these cases 6 offenders were sentenced to imprisonment, and one was awarded additional imprisonment by the Police Magistrate. The cases of prisoners assaulting and fighting with each other show a fall and a considerable improvement in the number of these cases were tried by the Superintendent and a Visiting Justice; eight of these offenders were awarded corporal punishment, and one solitary confinement. Another case, an aggravated assault with a knife, was tried in the Supreme Court. The remaining cases of assaulting and fighting were not serious and were in fact mostly squabbles over food or work.

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14.—The reduction in the number of offences of having tobacco or opium is a most marked feature during the past year. This is chiefly due to the great energy and vigilance of the Prison Officers. The integrity of prisoners and their friends, as exercised in the efforts to pass these narcotics, is very great, and constant vigilance is necessary. I detailed the steps adopted with this view. The tobacco introduced during the year has chiefly been brought in by the chain-gang, and by far the greater number of these offences are for securing strips of opium or cigarettes picked up on the road or at work.

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17.—Prison discipline during the year 1886 has, in my opinion, been steady and satisfactory progress. I annex returns as to prison offences similar to those annexed in my previous reports, for the sake of comparison the statistics of 1884 and 1885. In the return showing prisoners previously convicted, it will be observed that in 1886, 32 per cent of prisoners were re-offenders, while in the year were old offenders as against 33 per cent in 1885.

LABOUR ON PUBLIC WORKS AND INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

18.—A chain-gang of prisoners has been working during the year under the orders of the Surveyor-General on Public Works. It has generally consisted of about 50 men. During the year 1886 some progress was made in the chain-gang, but not given satisfaction. The men had been allowed extra food, and had not any recently been kept to much work by the officers in charge. In consequence of the recommendation of the Commission, Government has decided to allow extra food to be distributed on the 28th June last. The system hitherto in force, of changing the officers in charge of the chain-gang monthly, appeared to be unworkable and tending to needless supervision. I therefore directed the Head Tinsmith in charge and his first assistant, to be kept on this duty for six months at a time, and to be responsible for a proper amount of work being done. The result has been satisfactory. The Surveyor-General has secured me that during the past year the work done by the chain-gang has been satisfactory and valuable.

19.—The other industrial work carried on in the Gaol has, on the whole, been as satisfactory as the limited space for work-shops would allow. Considering the great advantage of teaching trades to the criminal class, it is very desirable that facilities should be afforded for the extension of industrial labour.

20.—I append an abstract showing the actual profits or savings to Government in various industries carried on in the Gaol. The total profit during the year amounts to \$3,945.68.

21.—I have also recently commenced a new industry, namely, the manufacture of soap. I procured old kerosene oil tins and commenced making the plates and nugs in Gaol in next annual report this will be shown as a profitable industry.

22.—I will only offer a few short remarks on Prison industry.

23.—Oatmeal—In the previous year, I had the most profitable industry, but it has the drawback, that in doing this work the prisoners cannot be said to be learning trade. The demand is also limited and storage of picked oatmeal is dangerous, and surplus has on hand will therefore shortly be sold by auction.

24.—Cider—Another industry has been started during the year, and the work has gone on well; the output has been more than doubled and the profit nearly doubled.

25.—Tailoring—This work has been steadily progressing, but the sale has as yet been limited.

26.—Grass-mat making—Another loom has been added and the work done during the year was more than triple that of the previous year.

27.—Washing—A great amount of this industry has been kept this year, for the first time, and it appears that, charging for washing at only half the usual rate in Hongkong (one cent per piece), a very profitable saving has been realized.

28.—Carpentering—is almost entirely confined to work done for the Gaol.

29.—Tailors—The work in this shop has been considerably extended. The summer clothing of the Gaol Officers was this year, made up in the Gaol, but under considerable difficulties, and a certain amount of free labour from outside was employed to complete the work. I do not think this should be tried again, unless the officer in charge understood the business of tailoring.

30.—Printing—This trade has been very successfully enlarged. All the books and sheets for Prison Officers have been made up and sewed in this shop at a saving of about half a dollar on each pair.

31.—Printing—This trade has been very successfully enlarged. All the books and sheets for Prison Officers have been made up and sewed in this shop at a saving of about half a dollar on each pair.

32.—The most important suggestion I have to offer is one which I repeatedly made, viz., that immediate steps should be taken to introduce the separate system at least as regards the space for work-shops and industrial labour. Unless this is done, no really effective deterrent and reformatory Gaol discipline can be established on a firm basis. As the building of a new Gaol seems unlikely to be undertaken for some years, it is suggested that some arrangement be made for the year that should sentence prisoners, that is, men sentenced to 6 months and under, should be removed to some other building, or perhaps to a half, this would leave space enough for the Gaol to accommodate long-term prisoners on the separate system, and also give more space for industrial work.

33.—I would also repeat my suggestion, that some arrangement be made for the year that should sentence prisoners, that is, men sentenced to 6 months and under, should be removed to some other building, or perhaps to a half, this would leave space enough for the Gaol to accommodate long-term prisoners on the separate system, and also give more space for industrial work.

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35.—While the Gaol is as now so greatly overcrowded, I think the Government might take into consideration the case of the large number of prisoners who are confined for want of finding security for good behaviour. I am not allowed to make these men work. They are well fed and live comfortably in the associated labour system, but they are not allowed to work. I am sorry to say, I believe many of these men rather like their situation and will not find security even when they are set free. It seems an anomaly that while honest, industrious men are provided with food and lodging in Gaol are compelled to do a daily task of work, the criminal security men are freed from the obligation of doing any labour, and are allowed to clean their own cells. 479 men were imprisoned during the year for want of finding security.

36.—The overcrowding of the Gaol might also be somewhat reduced, if the punishment which is now imposed on prisoners for the persons now imprisoned for gambling. 789 men have been committed to prison for this offence during the year. The great majority of these men are sentenced to 6 months and under. They are mostly hard-working men, rice planters, and coal porters. They are overworked in the Gaol; they are often deterred from gambling by imprisonment, and they are often deterred from gambling by imprisonment, and they are often deterred from gambling by imprisonment.

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52.—The overcrowding of the Gaol might also be somewhat reduced, if the punishment which is now imposed on prisoners for the persons now imprisoned for gambling. 789 men have been committed to prison for this offence during the year. The great majority of these men are sentenced to 6 months and under. They are mostly hard-working men, rice planters, and coal porters. They are overworked in the Gaol; they are often deterred from gambling by imprisonment, and they are often deterred from gambling by imprisonment, and they are often deterred from gambling by imprisonment.

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DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & VIA SUEZ CANAL	Malwa (str.)	G. W. Atkinson	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st Feb. at 4 p.m.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Glasgow (str.)	McKinnon	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 1st Feb. at 4 p.m.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Calcutta (str.)	McKinnon	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 1st Feb. at 4 p.m.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Singapore (str.)	McKinnon	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 1st Feb. at 4 p.m.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Yokohama (str.)	McKinnon	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 1st Feb. at 4 p.m.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Yokohama (str.)	McKinnon	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 1st Feb. at 4 p.m.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Yokohama (str.)	McKinnon	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 1st Feb. at 4 p.m.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Yokohama (str.)	McKinnon	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 1st Feb. at 4 p.m.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Yokohama (str.)	McKinnon	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 1st Feb. at 4 p.m.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Yokohama (str.)	McKinnon	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 1st Feb. at 4 p.m.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Paterson & Co.'s Records.)

January 21st.

Barometer—A.M. 30.100

Barometer—P.M. 30.100

Thermometer—A.M. 61

Thermometer—P.M. 61

Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 50

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Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 50

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Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 50

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 50

DEPTEN A

HONGKONG.		
STEAMSHIP.		
298	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
558	Wiel & Co	
977	A. Manson, Ball & Co	
1044	Carlowitz & Co	Canton
1504	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Amoy
1603	Siemssen & Co	
1638	Molchers & Co	
3548	P. M. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
708	Molchobers & Co	
1648	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
1532	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
1543	Wiel & Co	
1554	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
1555	Siemssen & Co	
1597	Siemssen & Co	
420	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai
939	O. & S. N. Co	S. Francisco
1000	Siemssen & Co	
1227	Douglas Layrall & Co	Swatow
1275	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
1314	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
871	A. R. Warty	
1463	Wiel & Co	
1119	Russell & Co	
1422	M. B. Kaisha	
1422	Wiel & Co	
1581	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
791	Wiel & Co	
1022	Oxley	
1379	Wiel & Co	
683	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
1190	Order	
1060	Melchers & Co	Bremen
783	Siemssen & Co	Kobe
2035	Yuen Fat Hong	
2584	Q. H. & P. Y. Y. & Co	
2104	Chinese	Canton
108	Yuen Fat Hong	
354	Siemssen & Co	
117	H. & W. Dool Co	
1542	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Shanghai
1315	Messagerie Maritimee	
3250	Molchers & Co	Canton
1318	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hankow
1349	A. Manson, Ball & Co	Yokohama
1149	Russell & Co	
1406	Siemssen & Co	
335	Shing Kee	Canton
345	Wiel & Co	
652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
876	Russell & Co	Manila

255	Melchers & Co	Hamburg
812	Melchers & Co	Victoria
348	Order	
1409	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
412	Mitsui Bishi Kaisha	
850	Melchers & Co	Portland, Or. Hamburg
1532	Carlson & Co	
979	Master	
945	Carlowitz & Co	New York
941	Gonçalves & Co	
1475	Slanser	
1443	Melchers & Co	Victoria
513	Pastan & Co	Hamburg
904	Gonçalves & Co	Victoria
542	Gonçalves & Co	
1532	Pastan & Co	New York
785	Gonçalves & Co	Honolulu
925	Master	
1152	Order	
1030	Messageries Maritimes	
267	Wells & Co	
139	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	S. Francisco
1386	Melchers & Co	
856	Order	
935	Wheeler & Co	
1492	P. & O. S. N. Co	
1576	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
992	Order	
884	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
1210	Adamsen, Bell & Co	
M. C. O.		
400	Ed. Schellhaus & Co	
860	C. M. S. N. Co.	Canton
298	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
	Order	
WHAMPOA.		
314	Simonsen & Co	
831	Order	
938	Wheeler & Co	
1504	C. M. S. N. Co.	
1393	C. M. S. N. Co	Chinese
CANTON.		
[480]	Chinese	

SWATOW.
 RT ON 10TH DECEMBER, 1888.
 SAILING VESSEL.
 449 Lauts & Haesloop
 374 Lauts & Haesloop
 430 Lauts & Haesloop

AMOY.
 RT ON 11TH JANUARY, 1887.
 449 Bayd & Co
 383 Paeching & Co
 408 H. A. Petersen & Co
 311 H. A. Petersen & Co
 331 H. A. Petersen & Co
 197 Paeching & Co
 4-0 Bayd & Co
 384 Pearson, Low & Co

FOOCHOW.
 RT ON 8TH JANUARY, 1887.
 SAILING VESSELS.
 12-0 Phelps, Phipps & Co
 39 Master
 4-2 Master

SHANGHAI.
 RT ON 13th January, 1887.
 (EXCLUDES VE OF RIVER CRAFT)
 376 Messageries Maritimes
 387 Siemens & Co
 383 J. Rizzo, Matheson & Co
 752 Lewis & Hopkins
 615 Jardine, Matheson & Co
 384 C. M. S. N. Co
 480 C. M. S. N. Co
 1903 Jardine, Matheson & Co
 9-0 C. M. S. N. Co
 716 C. M. S. N. Co
 1939 C. M. S. N. Co
 1048 Butterfield & Swire
 437 Russell & Co
 1150 Nippon Yusen Kaisha
 1411 Butterfield & Swire
 1468 C. M. S. N. Co
 2100 C. M. S. N. Co
 600 Jardine, Matheson & Co
 2569 P. & O. S. N. Co
 606 Butterfield & Swire
 1170 C. M. S. N. Co

544	C. M. S. N. Co.
1198	Batterfield & Swire
789	Batterfield & Swire
781	C. N. Telegraph Co.
796	G. MoBar
1310	Almon, Bell & Co.
1311	Batterfield & Swire
1583	Messageries Maritimes
800	Batterfield & Swire
1312	M. B. Knolls
361	C. M. S. N. Co.
325	C. M. S. N. Co.
SAILING VESSELS.	
604	Fernham & Co.
372	Nils Moller
122	M. M. Schmitt & Co.
1636	Adams, Bell & Co.
1318	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
1333	Nils Moller
1308	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
1191	C. & J. Trading Co.
1234	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
1382	C. & J. Trading Co.
397	Master
647	S. C. Fareham & Co.
WIGGOT, Wyndham Street, Hongkong	